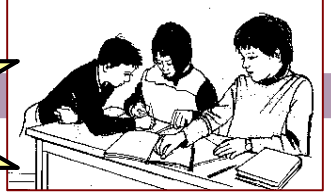




New Hello! Year one.

By Mr/Mohamed Fawzy

مذكرة الصف الاول الاعدادى



كيفية تكوين السؤال

يوجد نوعان من السؤال:

اولا : سؤال يبدأ بإداة استفهام ويكون شكل السؤال كالآتي:

كلمة استفهام	فعل مساعد اوناقص	فاعل	فعل أساسي	تكملة الجملة
Where	did	you	go	yesterday
How long	will	He	stay	in Cairo

← كلمات الاستفهام

What	ما / ماذا (فعل/حدث/مفعول)	How tall = what height	كم طول القامة
When	متى للوقت	How wide = what width	كم عرض/اتساع
Where	أين للمكان	How many	كم للعدد
Who	من للفاعل العاقل/ المفعول	How much= what price	كم للكمية/للسعر
Whom	من للمفعول العاقل	How often	كم (لعدد المرات)
Which	أي / أيهما	How many times	كم (لعدد المرات)
Why	لماذا (للسبب)/ الغرض	How far = what distance	كم (لبعد المسافة)
What time	ماالوقت	How long = what length	كم (للمدة / الطول)
What size	ما المقاس	How fast = what speed	كم (للسرعة)
What colour	ما لون	How deep	كم (للعمق)
What kind / sort	ما نوع	How high = what height	كم (للارتفاع)
Whose	لمن / ملك من (للملكية)	How good	ما مدى اجادتك
How	كيف للحال / المواصلات/ الوسيلة	How old = what age	كم العمر
What number	ما الرقم	How big	كم الحجم

← الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة هي :

1. Verb to (be) ----- am - is - are - was - were

2. Verb to (do) ----- do - does - did

3. Verb to (have) ----- have - has - had

4. Modal verbs ----- can - could - will - would - should - must

← الفاعل ممكن ان يكون اسم او ضمير فاعل. وضمائر الفاعل هي :

→ I - we - you - they - He - she - it

← الفعل الاساسى ممكن ان يكون مصدر او تصريف ثالث او v+ing حسب الفعل المساعد

→ v+ing + فاعل + am/is/are/was/were + كلمة استفهام ?

→ What are you doing? ► I am reading

→ what were you doing ? ► I was playing tennis

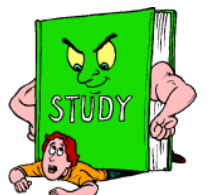
→ +inf + فاعل + do/does/did + كلمة استفهام ?

⇒ How do you go to school? ► I go to school by bus

➤ Where did Ahmed go yesterday? ► he went to the club

→ +p.p./got + فاعل + has/have/had + كلمة استفهام ?

➤ How long have you played football? ► I played football for 3 years.



→→how many brothers have you got ? →→ I have got three brothers.

→→inf? + فاعل + الفعل الناقص can/could/will/must + كلمة استفهام

⇒ When will he arrive?

→→ He will arrive at seven o'clock

→→ what could you do when you were young? →→ I could ride a bike



ثانياً : اذا بدأت الجملة بـ :

Yes/ No/ Of course/ Well / Sure / Ok/ perhaps / I think

ويكون السؤال هنا بفعل مساعد أو ناقص بمعنى (هل .. ؟) ونتبع الآتي :

١- تحذف No , Yes أو أي من الكلمات السابقة إن وجدت.

٢- نقدم الفعل المساعد أو الناقص على الفاعل ويكون شكل السؤال كالتالي

⊖ Have you visited Aswan? – Yes, I have/no, I haven't.

⊖ Did You watch TV? – Yes, I did/No, I didn't.

⊖ Were you teaching English? Yes, I was/ No , I wasn't.

⊖ Can he play football? Yes, he can/No, he can't

٣- يوجد سؤال اسم التخيير ويبدأ بفعل مساعد وبه كلمة (or) لكن لا تكون الإجابة بـ No , Yes ولكن نختار كالتالي:

→ Do you like football or Tennis?

→ I like football

لاحظ التحويلات الآتية عند السؤال أو الإجابة :-

Question	you	you	your	yours	are you	were you ...?
Answer	I - we	Me -us	my – our	Mine/ours	I'm/ we are	I was/ we were

ملاحظات عامة

١- إذا لم نجد بالجملة فعلاً مساعداً أو ناقصاً عليك باتباع الآتي :-

١- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع به (s) نستخدم (does) ويعود الفعل لمصدره

He plays football. What does he play?

٢- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بدون (s) نستخدم (do) .

I go to school by bus. How do you go to school ?

٣- إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضى نستخدم (did) ويعود الفعل لمصدره .

They watched the film yesterday. When did they watch the film?

He went to the zoo. Where did he go?

٢- إذا كانت الإجابة بـ No وكانت الجملة مثبتة نسأل عن شيء آخر غير الموجود في الجملة.

No. it is my first visit to Egypt → (is it your second visit to Egypt)

٣ بعض الاسئلة التي يمكن ان ييب عنها بمعلومة وليس Yes فقط

Can I help you? ↔ (yes, I want / would likecan / may I have...?

٤- السؤال المذيل (اليس كذلك) يعتمد على فهم الجملة:

e.g. you know him , don't you ? it is healthy , isn't it?

٥- هناك أسئلة مختصرة في المحادثة تشذ عن القاعدة العامة لتكوين السؤال ولها معاني جميلة وعليك حفظها

And you?	Where to?	Where from?
What about you?	What else?	Why not?



By Mr/Mohamed Fawzy

استخدام كلمات الاستفهام



ما / ماذا لفاعل او مفعول غير عاقل (فعل / حدث / مفعول) ? What ?

What is he doing?/ what gives us milk ?

Where ? أين تسال عن المكان

When = how long ago ? متى , للزمان

What is the time ? / what time is it ? كم الساعة

It's five o'clock

What time do you get up ? ما الوقت

I get up at six o'clock .

Which اى / أيهما للتفضيل بين اثنين

Which + اسم ١ , صفة مقارنة + is/are + اسم ٢ or اسم ١ ?

Which vehicle is faster, plane or train ?

Which + اسم شخص بملكية / ضمير ملكية + is/are + اسم ?

Which car is yours/ ahmed's ? it is the red one

Whose + اسم الشيء + is this / are these ? من الملكية

Whose pen is this ? whose books are these ?

It/they belong/s to (اسم+صفة ملكية) او (ضمير مفعول) ///

It is/they are + اسم شخص او & (ضمير ملكية) او (اسم+صفة ملكية) + 's

Why? لماذا تسال عن السبب ولها إجابتين

Why couldn't you catch the bus? Because I got up late . سبب

Why did he go to the market ? to buy vegetables . غرض

How much / كم الثمن? اسم شى لا يعد ويعامل مفرد + How much

How much water is there ? how much is the book?

How many + اسم شى جمع? كم العدد

How many books are there ?

Who painted this picture ? من للفاعل للعاقل

My sister painted this picture

Who /whom did you go to Luxor with ? من للمفعول العاقل

I went with my family

How long have you stayed in France ? (for/since) كم المدة الزمنية تسال عن

I have stayed in France for three weeks

How often = How many times.....? كم عدد المرات

(always –once – twice – three times – never- every week)

How often do you go to the library ?

I go to library twice a week .

What color do you want ? blue → ما اللون

What size do you want / what is your size? medium 35 → ما المقاس



الإجابة



Write questions

1-Computer studies is my favourite subject.

.....?

2-I was born on August 1st, 2002.

.....?

3-We have nine lessons a day.

.....?

4-My mother wakes me up early.

.....?

5- yes, he likes flowers very much

.....?

6-Yes, he is a good friend

.....?

7-My first name is (Anas).

8-I like English

9-I'm from Zagazig.

10-She works at the hospital

11-I've got two cousins

12-he usually goes to school by bus.

13-My best friends are Omar and Hamza

14-He gets up at 7 a.m.

15- the books are on the shelf.

16-my father is growing potatoes now.

17- it is samy's book.

18- I didn't come to school because I was ill.

19- I went to the cinema to watch the new film



Unit (1)



have/has got	يملك	eat	ياكل	paint	يلون
favourite	مفضل	wear	يرتدي	number	رقم
subject	مادة دراسية	blue	أزرق	use	يستخدم
England	دولة إنجلترا	trousers	بنطلون	read	يقرا
English	انجليزي	take	ياخذ	city	مدينة
Arabic	عربي	but	لكن	country	دولة
German	ألماني	go	يذهب	past	الماضي
maths	رياضيات	play	يلعب	walk	يمشي
science	علوم	bus	أتوبيس	help	يساعد
art	رسم	friend	صديق	helpful	مساعدة
computer studies	دراسات الكمبيوتر	friendly	ودود	house	منزل
social studies	دراسات اجتماعية	start	يبدأ	complete	يكمل
people	الناس	a.m.	صباحاً	spell	يتهجى
university	الجامعة	p.m.	مساءً	correct	صحيح
study	يذاكر - يدرس	before	قبل	address	عنوان
geography	جغرافيا	after	بعد	repeat	يكبر
history	تاريخ	watch	يشاهد	sport	رياضة
music	موسيقى	television = TV	تلفزيون	karate	كاراتيه
proud	فخور	love	يحب	language	لغة

Egyptian	مصرى	like	يجب	happy	سعيد
live	يعيش	learn	يتعلم	new	جديد
Cairo	القاهرة	about	عن	know	يعرف
big	ضخم	tomorrow	غدا	class	فصل
apartment	شقة	Friday	الجمعة	thing	شيء
with	مع	breakfast	الافطار	say	يقول
day	يوم	lunch	الغداء	kind	عطوف
student	تلميذ	dinner	العشاء	unkind	غير عطوف
preparatory	إعدادى	drive	يسوق	hurt	يؤذي
school	مدرسة	rain	المطر	comment	تعليق
early	مبكرا	draw	يرسم		

التعبيرات وحروف جر هامة

wake up	يوقظ	arrive in	يصل إلى دولة أو مدينة	first name	الاسم الأول
get up	ينهض	arrive at	يصل إلى مكان صغير	surname	الاسم الأخير
get home	يصل للبيت	ask for	يطلب	date of birth	تاريخ الميلاد
get dressed	يرتدى ملابسه	do the homework	يعمل الواجب	free time	وقت الفراغ
look at	ينظر إلى	surf the internet	يتصفح الانترنت	pen friend	صديق مراسلة
laugh at	يضحك على	go to bed	يذهب للفرش	library card	كارت مكتبة
good at	جيد في	phone number	رقم التليفون	everybody	كل واحد
talk to	يتكلم مع	telephone number	رقم التليفون	have lessons	يأخذ حصص
kind to	عطوف مع	football team	فريق كرة قدم	each other	كل منهم الآخر
listen to	يستمع إلى	blog post	منشور مدونة انترنت	How often	كم مرة
share with	يشارك مع	application form	استمارة تقدم	in the evening	فى المساء

1- You learn about countries and cities in

a computer studies b maths c geography d science

2-We learn about the past in.....

a computer studies b maths c geography d history

3-We learn about numbers in.....

a computer studies b maths c art d history

4-We sometimes draw or paint in.....lessons.

a computer studies b maths c art d history

5- Mona is very good at the piano. Sheevery day.

a designs b studies c stays d practises

6-At school, we.....nine lessons a day.

a) make b) talk c) watch d) have

7-Good friends always.....things with each other.

a) make b) give c) share d) hurt

8-Mohamed is very good.....sports.

a) on b) in c) at d) for

9-Mr. Anas is good at..... He speaks English very well

a) science b) languages c) sports d) hobbies

10-We neverat other student

a) say b) talk c) laugh d)listen

11-We never unkind things to other students

a) say b) talk c) laugh d)listen

12-We alwaysto each other.

a) share b) hurt c) laugh d -listen

13-We always..... the teacher for help.

a) ask b)answer c) say d)share

14- I live in a big.....in the city.

a) bridge b) apartment c) tower d) school

15-I like.....the internet in my free time.

a) eating b) washing c) wearing d) surfing

16- I'm ahmed Nasser. my.....is Nasser.

a- first name b-surname c-cousin d-mother

17- we writeposts on the internet.

a-block

18- you canbooks and CDs from the library.

a- wait for

b-blog

b-turn on

c-book

c-take out

d-black

d-pick up

- 1- I am proud at being Egyptian. (.....)
- 2- Mohamed is studying about his exams. (.....)
- 3- We never go to school in Fridays. (.....)
- 4- I always talk in my friends before school starts. (.....)
- 5- we borrow books from the bakery (.....)
6. We always ask Mr. Anas with help. (.....)
- 7-My favourite subject is karate. (.....)
- 8-I like painting in my busy time. (.....)
- 9- that is a day in my live. (.....)
- 10-heba likes read stories. (.....)
- 11- how do you spill you surname? (.....)
- 12-I live in Cairo in a nice department. (.....)
- 13-Fill up this application form. (.....)
- 14-My friend knows all of me. (.....)



المضارع البسيط Present simple

Form التكوين

يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمانر I وyou وwe وthey. أما بالنسبة لـ **he, she, it** نصرف الفعل كالتالي:

١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings)
٢. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes mixes)
٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies. (studies- cries - tries)
٤. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e/ i / o/ u) نضيف s فقط (enjoys - plays - prays)



Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و أفعال متكررة **habits**:

E.g. I go to school every day. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday

٢. حقائق الثابتة **facts**:

E.g. The sun rises in the east.

٣. المواقف والانشطة لمدة طويلة:

e.g. I live in Cairo / he works in factory / she likes English .

Key words الكلمات الدالة

يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار و تأتي قبل الفعل الأصلي أو بعد verb to be

always دائما	100 %	usually عادة	80 %	often غالبا	70 %
sometimes أحيانا	50 %	occasionally	10 %	never	0 %

- e.g. - I sometimes walk to school. - My father sometimes takes me to school
- We never go to school on Fridays - She is always tired in the evenings.
- The bus never stops near my house. - My brother often watches TV.

4. النفي Negation

١- نستخدم (don't) مع (i/ they/ we / you) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- I play football on Friday. I don't play football on Friday.

٢- نستخدم (doesn't) مع (he/ she /it) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

√- He plays tennis on Friday. - He doesn't play tennis on Friday.

٣- يمكن أن نستخدم never للنفي مكان doesn't وياتي بعدها فعل منتهي (s)

Ex :Ahmed doesn't study English = Ahmed never studies English

5. السؤال question

تكملة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + Do/ Does ؟

- Do you study hard? √- Yes, I do √- No, I don't
→ Does Mona help her mother? √- Yes, she does √- No, she doesn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام

تكملة الجملة + مصدر + فاعل + Do/ Does + أداة استفهام

- √- How do you go to school? -- I go to school by bus
√- Where does she live, Sara? -- She lives in America.

- 1- An engineer usually..... new roads.
a build b is building c builds d to build
2-We never to school on Friday.
a goes b going c go d to go
3-My father..... sometimes me to school.
a taking b takes c take d is taking
4-I always.....programmes about history and geography.
a) loved b) loves c) love d) to love
5-He always..... eight lessons a day
a) had b) having c) have d) has
6-My grandparents occasionally a computer.
a) uses b) using c) to use d) use
7-we.....go to school on Fridays.
a- usually b- sometimes c- never d- always
8-.....your father drive to work?
a- Is b- Do c- Are d- Does
9- He doesn't.....football on Monday.
a- plays b-playing c-played d-play
10-Your friends often DVDs.
a-watch b-watches c-watched d-watching
11- He never his homework in the evening.
a-do b-doing c-does d-did

- 1- I always talk to my friends before school start.
2- does ahmed walking to school?
3- we don't often has German.
4. Best friends always laugh at each other.
5- he never is late for school.

توجيه أسئلة والرد عليها لإكمال بيانات في الاستمارة:

السؤال Question	الرد Response
1. What's your first name? ما اسمك الأول؟	-My first name is (Anas). -It's (Anas).
2. What's your surname? ما لقبك؟	-My surname is (Al-Namer). -It's (Al-Namer).
3. What's your date of birth? When were you born ? ما تاريخ ميلادك؟	-My birthday is on 14 th Jan. -It's 14 th January 1984.

4. What's your phone number?

ما رقم تليفونك؟

-My phone number is 055234916

-It's 01205502735.

5. What's your address?

ما عنوانك؟

-It's 32 orabi Street.

6. What subject do you like?

المادة المحببة لك؟

-I like English.

للتحقق من المعلومات يمكن أن تقول:

7. How do you spell that?

كيف تتهجى ذلك؟

A-N-A-S

8. Can you repeat that, please?

هل يمكنك أن تكرر ذلك من فضلك؟

A-N-A-S

9. Is that correct?

هل ذلك صحيح؟

Yes, it is.

1-man: What's your

Boy: It's Badrawi.

Man: Can you that, please?

Boy: B-A-D-R-A-W-I

Man: Thank you. What's your date of

Boy: It's 7 September 2003.

Man: And what's your number?

Boy: It's 02-20023856.

Man: What do you like?

Boy: I like football.

2-Ammar: Hello, Eyad. What is your favourite (1).....?

Eyad: Computer studies, but we don't (2)have it.

Ammar: Do you like playing (3)

Eyad: Yes. I love playing tennis. I (4)play tennis on Fridays.

Ammar: That's great! I play tennis every Friday too!

3-Omnia: What is your favourite subject?

Heba: My favourite subject is 1-.....

Omnia: 2..... .. do you like it?

heba: Because it is an interesting subject

Omnia: How often do you 3-..... it?

Heba: I study it three 4-.....a week.

4-Samy : Where do you ..(1).....?

Hassan : I live ..(2)..... giza

Samy : How ..(3)..... you come to school?

Hassan : I come by bus.

Samy : So, what do..(4)..... you o of your new school?

Hassan: I think it's a good school.

5-Noura: What is 1-.....first name ?

Hend: My first name is hend.

Noura: How 2-.....are you ?

Hend: I am twelve 3-.....old

Noura: Where were you born 4-.....?

Hend: I was born in Cairo.

6- Miss Maggie:?

Nancy: I was born on August 1st, 2002.

7- A- What is your favourite subject?

B:

8-ali: how often do you visit the school library, ahmed?

Ahmed:

9- Mr hany: ?

tamer: I was born in Cairo.

10- a:?

b: I have eight lessons a day

11- a:?

b: We never go to school on Fridays

12-A.....?

B-It's 32 orabi Street. Giza

13-samy: What class are you in?

Ali ;



Unit 2



family	عائلة	go	يذهب	lunch	الغداء
work	عمل	university	جامعة	drive	يسوق
job	وظيفة	exam	امتحان	take	يأخذ
live	يعيش	bridge	كوبري	student	تلميذ - طالب
countryside	الريف	dam	سد	story	قصة
early	مبكرا	road	طريق	play	يلعب
lots of = a lot of	كثير من	sit	يقعد	house	منزل
grow	يزرع	stay	يقيم - يبقى	rain	يمطر - المطر
potatoes	بطاطس	practise	يمارس	outside = out	خارج
office	مكتب	teach	يدرس ويعلم	tree	شجرة
design	يصمم	teacher	مدرس	Miss	أنسة
build	يبني	café	كافيتريا	woman	امراة
building	مبني	with	مع - ب	girl	بنت
new	جديد	animal	حيوان	is called	يسمى
library	مكتبة	grow	يزرع	cut	يقطع - يقص
hospital	مستشفى	vegetables	خضروات	laboratory	معمل
today	اليوم	run	يجرى	cook	يطبخ - طبخ
help	يساعد	fast	سريع	restaurant	مطعم
sick = ill	مريض	write	يكتب	show	يعرض
people	الناس	make	يصنع	famous	مشهور

family

father	أب	grandma	جدة	brother	أخ
mother	ام	grandparents	الأجداد	sister	أخت
parents	الوالدين	husband	زوج	uncle	عم خال

grandfather	جد	wife	زوجة	aunt	عمة/خاله
grandmother	جدة	son	ابن	cousin	ابن أوبنت العم
grandpa	جد	daughter	ابنة		

jobs

engineer	مهندس طرق وكبارى	accountant	محاسب	farmer	فلاح
architect	مهندس مبانى	tour guide	مرشد سياحى	carpenter	نجار
doctor	طبيب	housewife	ربة منزل	barber	حلاق
scientist	عالم	chef	طباخ	mechanic	ميكانيكى
teacher	مدرس				

حروف جر

proud of	فخور بـ	at school	فى المدرسة	on the farm	فى المزرعة
lots of	كثير من	at the moment	فى هذه اللحظة	on a trip	فى رحلة
get up	يصحى	want to be	يريد أن يكون	at the hospital	فى المستشفى
listen to	يستمع الى	better at	أفضل فى	work with	يعمل مع

- Leila's father is..... . He works in a laboratory.
a a farmer b a scientist c an engineer d a waiter
- Mr hanyus English. He is a clever teacher.
a- learns b - teaches c - takes d -makes
- The barber.....my hair.
a) designs b) repairs c)hurts d) cuts
- A/an.....designs new buildings.
a) mechanic b) architect c) engineer d) teacher
-help children. They work in a school.
a) Doctors b) Engineers c) Architects d) Teachers
- Cars can cross rivers on.....
a) tables b) bridges c) trips d) desks
- A.....cooks in a restaurant.
a) teacher b) mechanic c) scientist d) chef
- A.....repairs cars.
a) accountant b) mechanic c) farmer d) teacher
- A tour guidepeople famous places.
a) designs b) shows c)cuts d) works
- An accountant works.....money.
a) to b) at c) with d) on
- My.....is my father or mother's brother.
a) aunt b) brother c) husband d) uncle
- Fatima is going.....a school trip today.
a) with b) on c) in d) to
- My dad is.....in the café. He is drinking tea.
a) sleeping b) practising c) studying d) sitting
- a/an..... builds new dams, roads and bridges.
a) mechanic b) architect c) engineer d) teacher
- usually work with animals on the farm.
a) Doctors b) Engineers c) teachers d) farmers
- My.....is my mother or father's sister.
a) parents b) uncle c) aunt d) cousin
- i have two brothersnabil and omar.
a- call b-calls c-calling d-called
- Farmers usually live in -----.
a) the ground b) the city c) the countryside d) the town
- Your father's mother and father are your
a. grandparents b. uncles c. parents d. brothers

- My aunt's son is my brother.
- Your aunt is your mother or father's cousin.
- Your sister is your mother and father's son.
- Your uncle is the father of your mother or father.
- Your mother or father's brother is your grandfather.
- My mother is a chef. She designs buildings.
- a teacher works with ill or injured people.

8-The mechanic does the broken car.

المضارع المستمر present continuous

١. التكوين Form:

١- في حالة الإثبات: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + verb + ing)

I → am
He, She, It → is
We, You, They → are } + (v + ing).

- Listen! She is playing the piano.
- They are cleaning the garden now



٢- في حالة النفي: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + not + verb + ing)

I → am not
He, She, It → isn't
We, You, They → aren't } + (v + ing).

٣- في حالة السؤال: يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am, is, are + inf...+ verb + ing)

What (كلمة الاستفهام) { am is Are } I he, she, it we, you, they } + (v + ing)...?

- e.g - Are They cleaning the garden now? - No, they aren't.
- What are you doing now? - I'm reading a lesson.

ملحوظات:

١- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) ، نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-

bake → baking come → coming live → living

ماعددا .

dye → dyeing singe → singeing be → being

٢- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك واحد (a - e - i - o - u) يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مثل :-

cut → cutting put → putting get → getting drop → dropping

- ماعددا :

remember → remembering visit → visiting listen → listening
happen → happening enjoy → enjoying snow → snowing

٣- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرفان متحركان ، نضع (ing) مثل :-

eat → eating read → reading need → needing see → seeing

٤- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ie تحذف، ونضع (ying) مثل :-

lie → lying die → dying tie → tying

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١. نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام.

E.g. Now he is growing potatoes.

→ At the moment he is designing a new library.

→ My brother Magdy is studying for his exams at the moment

→ She isn't working at the hospital today.

٢. حدث سيحدث في المستقبل في حالة الترتيب له:

E.g. I am travelling to Luxor tomorrow.

٣ - لا يستخدم مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحواس مثل :

want - think - like - love - hate - belong - have - see - hear-taste - smell

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على المضارع المستمر:

الآن - at this time - الآن - at present - انظر! Look! - في هذه اللحظة - at the moment (الآن - now)
(still - هذه الايام today - احترس/احذر - Watch out! - انصت Listen! - Look out!)

- 1-Miss Zakius today
a) teaching b) is teaching c) teach d) teaches
- 2-At the moment, students.....to a story.
a) listened b) are listening c) listens d) listen
- 3.What book.....now?
a) you are reading b) did you read c) are you reading d) do you read
- 4-my father isin the garden right now.
a - sit b sat c sitting d was sitting
- 5-it at the moment.
a- rains b raining c rain d is raining
- 6.My father always drives to work, but today he.....the bus.
a) take b) takes c) is taking d) took
- 7- rami.....studying now.
a- doesn't b- don't c- isn't d- aren't
- 8-The students usuallya story on Thursdays.
a-write b-are writing c-writes d-writing
9. The girls to music at the moment.
a-listen b- listens c- listening d- are listening
- 10-Dad in the café now.
a- sit b - am sitting c - is sitting d- are sitting)

- 1 They running fast. (.....)
- 2 You write an email at the moment. (.....)
- 3 My mum makes lunch now. (.....)
- 4 We usually getting up early every day. (.....)
- 5 He isn't to study today. (.....)
- 6-I drink tea at the moment. (.....)



ترجييه أسئلة والرد عليها عن العائلة:

1. What's your father's name?	✎ - Farouk.
2. What are your brothers' name?	✎ - Amr and Mohamed.
3. Who is your aunt?	✎ - Zeinab
4. How old is your grandfather?	✎ - he is 75 .
5. What's your mother's job?	✎ - she is a doctor
6. What's your sister called?	✎ - she is called heba
7. How many cousins have you got?	✎ - I have got two cousins

هام



الوظائف ف



job	What does he do ?	Where does he work ?
farmer	He grows vegetables and fruits He keeps animals	On the farm In the field
Mechanic	He fixes/mends/repairs cars	In a garage / in workshop

architect	He designs buildings.	In an office
doctor	He examines patients	In the hospital / in the clinic
an engineer	He builds new bridges, dams and roads.	In the street
Accountant	He works with money	In the bank
Scientist	He does experiments	In a laboratory
Chef	He cooks food	In the restaurant
A tour guide	He show people famous places	In a tourist company

1- Hussein : Hello. Mohamed. What's your father's.....(1)...?

Mohamed : It's Amr.

Hussein: How.....(2)... brothers do you have?

Mohamed : I have three brothers.

Hussein:(3)... is your aunt?

Mohamed : Amira is my aunt.

Hussein: How.....(4)... is your grandmother?

Mohamed : She's about sixty.

2- Ahmed : What is your brother's?

Amr : He is a mechanic.

Ahmed : does he work?

Amr : He works in

Ahmed :What does he do?

Amr :He cars.



3-Adel : What's your father's job ?

Sami: He is **(1)**

Adel : **(2)** does he usually work ?

Sami: In a **(3)** inTanta.

Adel : What does he do ?

Sami: He **(4)**..... sick people.

4-Jana : (1)..... do you live?

Shahd :I live in Cairo. In a big apartment.

Jana : Have you got any brothers or sisters?

Shahd: Yes, I have got one(2).....but no sisters.

Jana : What's (3).....?

Shahd : It (4).....Al salam street.

5-Hany : how are you ali?

Ali: I'm **(1)** thanks.

Hany: what's your father's?

Ali : he's

Hany: where does he?

Ali: in a restaurant

5-noha: what does an engineer do?

Heba:

6) Shimaa: Where does a scientist work?

Ayman:.....

7- A.....?

B: my mother is a teacher.

8) Farouk : How many sister have you got?

Youssef :

9-.....?

I played football with my friends.

10. Mona :

Ola : My grandfather is growing potatoes now



Unit 3



dates	بلح	onions	بصل	menu	قائمة طعام
meat	لحمة	coffee	قهوة	list	قائمة
lamb	ضاني	potatoes	بطاطس	singular	مفرد
chicken	دجاج	waiter	جرسون	plural	جمع
lentils	عدس	request	يطلب	some	بعض
rice	أرز	cook	يطهى	any	أي
pasta	مكرونة	dessert	تحلية	There is	يوجد للمفرد
nuts	بندق	radio	راديو	There are	يوجد للجمع
salad	سلاطة	offer	يعرض	century	قرن
soup	شورية	popular	محبوب	first	الأول
tomatoes	طماطم	dish	طعام - طبق	recipe	وصفة
sauce	صلصة	main	رئيسي	find	يجد
yoghurt	زبادي	ingredients	المكونات	include	يشمل
vegetables	خضروات	national	قومي	delicious	لذيذ
bread	الخبز	international	دولي	top	القمة
beans	الفاول	bottle	زجاجة	pot	إناء
broad beans	فاول أخضر	other	أخرى	food	طعام
fish	سمك	pharaohs	الفراعنة	anything	أي شيء
sweets	حلوي	ancient	قديم	area	منطقة
spices	توابل	Egyptian	مصري	mixture	خليط
juice	عصير	rubber	أستيكة	enjoy	يتمتع
eggs	بيض	table	ترابيزة	spend	يقضي
cheese	الجبنة	kitchen	تاريخ	meal	وجبة
tea	شاي	River Nile	نهر النيل	herbs	الأعشاب
okra	بامية	lemon	ليمون		

حروف جر

a lot of	كثير من	at night	في الليل	with salad	بالسلطة
would('d) like to	يحب أن	on the menu	على القائمة	good for	صالح لـ
kind of	نوع من	of course	بالطبع	tomato sauce	صلصة طماطم
chicken with rice	فراخ بالرز	all over the world	في كل العالم	popular with	مشهور بـ
famous for	مشهور بـ	at the market	في السوق		

1- tomatoes, cucumbers and lettuce are the main.....of a salad.

a dish

b fish

c lentils

d ingredients

2-There isn't any.....in koshari.

a) rice

b) meat

c) lentils

d) pasta

3-Koshari is a very popular..... for the Egyptian people.

a) soup b) bottle c) dish d) plate

4-Many sweets have got.....and dates in them.

a) rice b) beans c) nuts d) lentils

5-Egypt is.....for its delicious food.

a) unkind b) kind c) ordinary d) famous

6-Vegetable soup is good.....you.

a) in b) with c) for d) at

7-In the fourth....., people cooked broad beans.

a) decade b) year c) century d) season

8-"Dukkah" is a popular Egyptian.....mixture.

a) recipe b) dessert c) spice d) piece

9-People cook broad beans in big.....

a) bottles b) baskets c) bins d) pots

10- What do you like to eat and at a restaurant?

a- sleep b-play c- drink d-make

11-is a kind of meat.

a-sauce b-koshari c-lamb d-dukkah

12-there is an Egyptian dish on the

a-menu b- list c-book c-story

13- I like falafel,.....I don't like soup.

a-so b-but c-because d-to

14- we can't count.....

a- soup b-apples c-tomatoes d-people

15- Egyptian food is popular ----- over the world.

a) all b) at c) in d) with

16- The menu ----- pasta, koshari and lentil soup.

a) takes b) includes c) consists d) drives

1- My favourite soap is molokhia. (.....)

2-Koshari is a very unpopular dish. (.....)

3-it's healthy to eat a lot of sweets. (.....)

4-Ful medames is board beans with onions in it. (.....)

5-Have you got any orange sauce. (.....)

6- I like eating meet. (.....)

7- I'd like have lunch ,please. (.....)

8-In the fourth country, people cooked broad beans in big pots. (.....)

9-Vegetable soup is very health. (.....)

10-Falafel is a famous Egyptian drink. (.....)

11-Broad beans have a very long date in Egypt. (.....)

12-What's your favourite Egyptian plate? (.....)

Countable And Uncountable Nouns



1- أسماء معدودة Countable nouns

وهي الأسماء التي تجمع وتعد ويكتب قبلها في حالة المفرد **a - an - one** أو **the** إذا ذكرت في جملة ثانية هي الأسماء التي يمكن أن نضع لها **s** في آخرها في حالة الجمع، قد يكون للاسم معدود جمع شاذ

1- جمع عادي - a car → cars - a watch → watches - an apple → apples - a baby → babies - a wife → wives →

2- جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل :

ارغفة loaves رغيف loaf نساء women امرأة woman - رجال men رجل man - أطفال children طفل Child

2- أما الأسماء التي لا تعد **Uncountable Nouns** هي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها **s** أو **a** أو **an** في حالت الجمع أو المفرد. ولا يمكننا

وضع **one** أو **two** قبلها ونما الاتي :

✗ - time ✗ - water ✗ - furniture ✗ - money ✗ - salt

✗ - sugar ✗ - advice ✗ - news ✗ - rubbish ✗ - information

✗ - bread ✗ - work ✗ - soup ✗ - kofta ✗ - dukkah

✂ - lamb ✂ - koshari ✂ - molokhia ✂ - pasta ✂ - meat

2- Some & Any: بعض-أي



١- نستخدم (some) في الجملة الخبرية والجملة الطلبية:

الجملة الطلبية ما تبدأ بفعل ناقص: و هي (can, could, shall, should, will, would, may)
الجملة الطلبية ما تدل على طلب شيء من شخص أو عرض شيء على شخص و ليس للاستفسار.

- ✂ - I have got **some** books in my bag. ✂ - I want **some** sugar in it.
✂ - **Would** you like **some** coffee? ✂ - **Can** I ask **some** questions?

٢- نستخدم (any) في الجملة المنفية وجملة السؤال بفعل مساعد:

الأفعال المساعدة : و هي (am, is, are, was, were, do, does, did, have, has, had)
الجملة السؤال بالفعل المساعد ما تدل على طلب استفسار و ليس طلب شيء من شخص أو عرض شيء على شخص.

- ✂ - I haven't got **any** books in my bag. ✂ - I don't want **any** sugar.
✂ - **Do** you have **any** money ? ✂ - **has** Mona got **any** sisters ?
✂ - There aren't any tomatoes in it. Has it got any meat in it?

3- There is \ are: يوجد للمفرد و الجمع



There are ... \ There is ... some... : يوجد للمفرد و يوجد للجمع

- ✂ - There are **some** lentils. ✂ - There is **some** water.
→ There is **a restaurant** in this street. → There are **some** shops in this street.

Are there ... \ Is there ... any...?: هل يوجد للمفرد و يوجد للجمع

- 1- **Are** there **any** lentils in the kitchen?
✂ - **Yes**, there **are**. ✂ - **No**, there **aren't**.
2- **Is** there **any** water in the bottle?
✂ - **Yes**, there **is**. ✂ - **No**, there **isn't**

- 1- There aren't..... tomatoes in falafel.
a some b much c many d any
2- Can you buy more orange juice, please? There..... in the fridge.
a isn't some b aren't any c isn't any d aren't some
3- Thereany bread in the kitchen
a is b aren't c isn't d was
4-.....there any rice in this dish?
a) Am b) Is c) Are d) Were
5- There iswater in that bottle.
a some b much c many d any
6- Would you like.....coffee?
a) many b) any c) no d) some
7- Koshari is delicious with.....tomato sauce on the top.
a) few b) some c) any d) many
8- Would you like.....drinks?
a) much b) any c) no d) some
9sweets have got nuts and dates in them.
a Many b Any c A lot d Much
10- Theresome lentils in this dish
a is b aren't c isn't d are
11- Has the soup got meat in it?
a) many b) any c) few d) some
12- Is there water in the river?
a- any b- some c- a d- an
13- There a restaurant in this street.

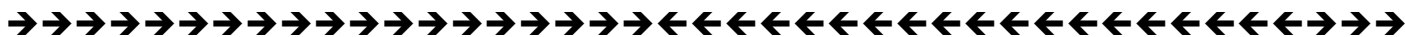
a- is

b- are

c- am

d- were

1. Can I have any juice? (.....)
2. Has it got some soup in it? (.....)
3. There isn't any books in the bag. (.....)
- 4- I can't find many money in my pocket. Someone stole it(.....)
- 5- There aren't any meat in the dish. (.....)



السؤال عن الأطعمة المتاحة للتناول:

1. What have you got?	☒ - Chicken and rice.
2. What about salad?	☒ - We have green salad.
3. Have you got any lentils?	☒ - Yes, we have got some
4. Can I have some chicken soup?	☒ - Yes, of course.

العرض بالأطعمة والمشروبات المتاحة بالمطعم:

1. What would you like to eat?	☒ - I'd like fish and rice.
2. What would you like to drink?	☒ - Orange juice, please.
3. Would you like some soup?	☒ - No, thanks \ Yes, please.

1-Father: Look. There's an English dish on the menu.

Youssef: Is there 1 meat in it?

Mother: Yes, there's lamb in it and there 2..... also vegetables. there are onions, carrots and potatoes.

Youssef: is there any cheese in it?

Mother: No, there any cheese in it, but it is delicious with..... cheese on the top

Youssef: OK, let's try it!

2-Waiter : Good afternoon. What would you like to eat?

Mr Anas : I'd.....(1)...some fish and rice, please.

Waiter : Would you like some salad.....(2)...the fish?

Mr Anas : Yes, please. Salad is.....(3)...for me.

Waiter : Would you like a drink?

Mr Anas : Yes, please. Have you got.....(4)...orange juice?

Waiter : Orange juice? Yes, of course.

Mr Anas : Thank you.

3-Ali : good morning , Hassan

Hassan : _____, ali

Ali : what's your favourite _____ for breakfast?

Hassan : my favourite dish is _____ beans

Ali : do you like eggs for breakfast.

Hassan: _____ I like it very much.

4- Waiter: What would you like to eat?

You: _____

Waiter: Would you like a drink?

You: Yes, please. I'd like some tea.

5--Mona :?

Eman : Yes, there is a lot of cheese in the fridge.

6-waiter:..... ?

Manal: Yes, please. Salad is good for me.

7- A:.....?

B: my favourite egyptian dish is koshari.

Unit 4

Cairo	القاهرة	easy	سهل	ground	أرض
city	مدينة	system	نظام	learn	يتعلم
Africa	أفريقيا	train	قطار	park	حديقة
million	مليون	pound	جنيه	there	هناك
interesting	شيق	passenger	راكب	over there	هناااالك
about	عن	change	يغير	stand	يقف
amazing	مذهل	cycle	يركب دراجة	along	بطول
beautiful	جميل	give	يعطى	seller	بائع
past	الماضي	put	يضع	square	ميدان
street	شارع	place	مكان	facts	حقائق
busy	مشغول	visit	يزور	map	خريطة
line	خط	instructions	تعليمات	east	شرق
take	ياخذ	advice	نصيحة	west	غرب
teach	يعلم	lose	يفقد	north	شمال
with	مع- بـ	gate	بوابة	south	جنوب
without	بدون	straight	مستقيم	cross	يعبر
carry	يحمل	corner	ركن- ناصية	polite	مؤدب
travel	يسافر	shoes	حذاء	push	يدفع
boat	قارب	butcher	جزار	seat	مقعد
metro	مترو	grocer	بقال	elderly	الكبار
quick	سريع	clothes shop	محل ملابس	sign	يافاطة

أماكن

museum	متحف	café	كافيتريا	station	محطة
Post office	مكتب البريد	supermarket	سوبرماركت	market	سوق
mosque	مسجد	hospital	مستشفى	bank	بنك
clothes shop	محل ملابس	library	مكتبة	school	مدرسة
bookshop	مكتبة	park	حديقة	cinema	سينما
farm	مزرعة	hotel	اوتيل - فندق	river	نهر

حروف الجر وتعابير

polite to	مؤدب مع	catch	يلحق يمسك	travel around	يتجول في
welcome to	مرحبا في	miss	يفوته يفتقد	get around	يتجول في
you're welcome	عفوا	full of	مملوء بـ	get to	يصل
don't worry	لا تقلق	post office	مكتب بريد	get on	يركب
worry about	يقلق على	metro line	خط مترو	at the gate	عند البوابة

wait for	ينتظر من أجل	on the metro	على المترو	bus station	محطة أوتوبيس
famous for	مشهور بـ	on the Nile	على النيل	bus stop	موقف أوتوبيس
thank for	يشكر على	excuse me,	اسمح لي		

- 1- It is sometimes difficult to big cities.
a get on b get for c get over d get around
- 3-Cairo Metro has three.....
a) parks b) tickets c) lines d) stations
- 3- Cairo is famous its museums, big shops and markets.
a. to b.on c. for d.in
- 4- A metro is a train system that is usually.....
a under the ground. b over the ground. c on abridge d-on the river
- 5-Cairo metro is themetro system in Africa!
a-second b- third c-first d-fourth
- 6-the hospital isthe bus station and the café.
a-next b-straight c-between d- opposite
- 7-in a bus , give yourto elderly people.
a-table b-chair c-seat d-desk
- 8-I was waitinga queue when the bus arrived.
a- on b-for c-in d-of
- 9-the streets of Cairo are full.....people, use and cars.
a- in b-for c-off d-of
- 10-thismeans " turn right"
a-way b- sign c-street d-sight
- 11-Turn right , then go straight
a- on b-for c-in d-at
- 12-how do I get.....Giza on the metro?
a- on b-at c-to d-for
- 13- The metro carries about 3,000,000.....
a) passengers b) tickets c) pounds d)houses
- 14- go.....on, then turn left.
a- street b-straight c-road d-opposite
- 15- Go West Street. It's on the left.
a) long b) a long c) along d) of
- 16- Go along this street, then right.
a) turn b) take c) give d) show
17. Tourists travel on the Nile by
a. kite b. bridge c. boat d. Plane
- 18.....please and thank you when you buy a ticket.
a-talk b-give c-say d-wait

- 1- Today is Friday, so there aren't many stations on the metro. (.....)
- 2- the tickets are one pound every. (.....)
- 3-Cairo is the biggest country in Africa. (.....)
- 4-To buy bread, we wait in a row. (.....)
- 5-Thank you for answer my questions. (.....)
- 6-Please, wait of me. (.....)
- 7- Cairo is famous for it's museums. (.....)
- 8- The museum is full with tourists. (.....)
- 9- Go straight on, then turn write. (.....)
- 10-be polite with other passengers. (.....)
- 11- He can't across the road without help. (.....)
- 12-Don't miss your ticket. (.....)
- 13- The metro is the quickest road to travel round the city. (.....)
- 14-Cairo is full of amazed things. Don't miss it. (.....)



Imperative الأمر

- دائماً ما تبدأ الجملة الأمرية بفعل في المصدر بدون to.

Form: الشكل

☒ - Open the door.

☒ - Take the book.

☒ - Help you mum.

- نستخدم صيغة الأمر عندما نريد أن نخبر شخص بفعل شيئاً ما.

✍ - Open the door, please.

✍ - Give me your pen, please.

- نستخدم صيغة الأمر لإعطاء التعليمات أو النصيحة:

✍ - Revise for your exams.

✍ - Wait in a queue for the bus.

Come to Cairo, the biggest city in Africa

put your ticket in the machine.

- نستخدم **Don't** في صيغة الأمر المنفي ويأتي بعدها المصدر للنهي عن فعل شيء ما.

✍ - Don't play in the street.

✍ - It is full of amazing things – don't miss it!

1.to the ticket office to buy a ticket.

a) To go

b) Goes

c) Go

d) Going

2.....in a queue for the bus.

a. Waits

b.waiting

c. To wait

d. Wait

3.lose your ticket in the machine.

a) Do

b) Didn't

c) Doesn't

d) Don't

4.your ticket in the machine to let you go through.

a) Putting

b) To put

c) Put

d) Puts

5. The sign says, ".....here".

a) Stops

b) Stopped

c) Stop

d) Stopping

7.take out your book.

a) Isn't

b) Doesn't

c) Don't

d) Didn't

8-..... a bus or go by taxi. (Catches – Catch – Catching – Caught)

1- doesn't stand next to the train

(.....)

2-It is hot. Opening the window, please.

(.....)

3. Please, sat down.

(.....)

4- don't using a mobile phone in the class.

(.....)



١- السؤال عن المواقع والاماكن:

► Excuse me. How do I get to the bus station?

✍ - Where is the bus station?



وصف الطريق/ الاتجاهات

→ Go straight on then take the first turning on your right. امشى فى خط مستقيم.

► Walk down this road and turn left.

امشى بطول هذا الطريق ثم اتجه يسارا

→ Go along this (street- road).

امشى بطول هذا (الشارع/ الطريق)

► Cross the road and turn.....

اعبر الطريق واتجه

٢- استخدام مترو الانفاق:

☒ ☒ Excuse me. How do I get to Ataba on the metro?

✍ - First, take line one. Then, change at Al Shohadaa. Ataba is on line two.

٣- السؤال عن سعر التذكرة ومكان بيعها:

☒ How much are the tickets?

✍ - They're one pound each.

☒ Where can I buy tickets?

✍ - At the tickets office.

1- Tourist : Excuse me. How do we (1)to Ataba on the metro?

Hatem : First, take line one. Then change at Al Shohadaa. Ataba is on line two.

Tourist : (2) much are these tickets?

Hatem : They're one pound (3) Buy them from the tickets office over there.

Tourist : Thank you for your (4)

Hatem : You're welcome.

2-Samy : Hello. How can I help you ?

Tourist : Excuse me, how do I to the museum, please?

Samy : (2) this road and turn left.

Tourist : Is it (3) from here ?

Samy : Yes, it's near.

Tourist : (4) you very much.

3-Hany : welcome to Cairo, ali how did you come to sadat station?

Ali : by

Hany: which did you take?

Ali : the first line.

Hany : what do you about it?

Ali: it's cheap and easy. the ticket one pound.

4-A: Excuse me .how can I get to the metro station ?

B: go _____ west street , then turn right. it's next to the hospital.

A: Cairo's streets are always _____

B: yes, but don't _____, there are lots ways to get around.

A: Cairo is one of the most _____ places I have ever seen.

B: you are welcome

5- Tourist:?

You: First, take line two. Then change at Al Shohadaa. Ghamra is on line one.

Tourist: Thank you very much.

6-Tourist: Excuse me. Where's the metro station, please?

Imad:

7- Amr : Why do thousands of tourists visit Cairo?

Omar :

Unit 5

canal	قناة - ترعة	woman	مرأة	jumper	بلوفر
get	يحصل	women	نساء	love	يحب
problem	مشكلة	windy	عاصف	man	رجل
rubbish	القمامة	wave	يشاور	pay	يدفع
pollute	يلوث	truck	شاحنة	plane	طيارة
polluted	ملوث	watch	يشاهد	police	البوليس
pollution	التلوث	clean	نظيف	wear	يرتدى
ugly	قبيح	country	دولة	happen	يحدث
summer	الصيف	email	ايميل	describe	يوصف
winter	الشتاء	money	فلوس	scene	مشهد
spring	الربيع	help	يساعد	garden	حديقة
autumn	الخريف	stop	يتوقف	jacket	جاكت
animal	حيوان	grass	العشب	queue	طابور
arrive	يصل	sick	مريض	phone	تليفون
bag	شنطة	healthy	صحي	apple	تفاح
ticket	تذكرة	unhealthy	غير صحي	night	الليل
box	صندوق	collect	يجمع	banana	موز
boy	ولد	kilometre	كيلومتر	driver	سائق

build	يبني	walk	يمشي	new	جديد
through	خلال	journalist	صحفي	year	سنة
weather	الطقس	buy	يشترى	season	فصل السنة
move	يتحرك	governor	المحافظ	see	يرى
ticket	متسخ	print	يطبع	send	يبعث
while	بينما	half past	ونصف	tall	طويل
picnic	نزهة	sky	السماء	tell	يخبر
near	قريب	the country	الريف	capital	عاصمة

حروف جر وتعابير:

at the café	في الكافيتريا	get dirty	يتسخ	text message	رسالة نصية
take a photo	يأخذ صورة	get sick	يمرض	decide to	يقرر أن
by the river	بجوار النهر	in the red jacket	يلبس جاكيت أحمر	find out	يكتشف
run away	يهرب	a lot of	كثير من		

- There are one thousand metres in a
a centimetre b kilometre c millimetre d kilogram
- we must stop the Nile from becoming.....
a- polluted b - fresh c - clean d -expensive
- It is to eat a lot of sweets
a-good b-dirty c-healthy d- unhealthy
- Students didn't want people and animals to sick
a-make b-give c-take d-get
- They decided a six-kilometre walk.
a- for doing b-do c-to do d-did
- The beach looksin the morning sun
a-polluted b-clean c-amazing d-fresh
- I don't like that big new hotel by the river. I think it's very.....
a-ugly b-clean c-beautiful d-wonderful
- we were having a.....on Friday.
a-picnic b- lunch c-rubbish d-grass
- the.....was very hot last summer.
a-time b-place c-tea d-weather
- there is rubbish in water, so it is
a-polluted b-clean c-healthy d-fresh
- a.....is someone who writes for a newspaper or a magazine.
a- journalist b-scientist c-teacher d-farmer
-is dangerous for our health.
a- weather b-population c-rain d-pollution
- People were for the bus.
a. selling b. carrying c. waiting d. Buying

- Ahmed's shirt is polluted because he played football today. (.....)
- Children like to watch cartoon canals. (.....)
- they decided to do a six-kilometres walk. (.....)
- the channels of the Nile are very important. (.....)
- we learned on pollution yesterday. (.....)
- In the morning, we were correcting rubbish in the park. (.....)
- The man by the blue jacket is called Ramy. (.....)
- How about making a picnic ? (.....)
- The students decided to make a six-kilometre walk. (.....)
- We should drink dirty water. (.....)



Past continuous Perfect الماضي المستمر

Form التكوين

١- في حالة الإثبات: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was/were + verb + ing)

i He, She, It
We, You, They

was
were

+ (v) + ing

٢. في حالة النفي: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was/were not + verb + ing)

i He, She, It
We, You, They

was not
were not

+ (v) + ing

٣. في حالة السؤال: يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was, were + sub... + verb + ing?)

What (كلمة الاستفهام) { was I
was he, she, it
were we, you, they } + (v + ing)...?

✗ - Was it raining when the game started?? ✗ - No, it wasn't.

✗ - What were they doing yesterday? They were/weren't playing football

→ Was he/she (having lunch)? Yes, he/she was. No, he/she wasn't.

→ Who was (playing football)? The (boys) were (playing football).

٢. الاستخدام Usage

١. نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي.

E.g. We were watching TV all the evening yesterday

٢. يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعته حدث آخر في الماضي.

e.g. When/While Mum was cooking, Grandfather arrived.

→ Mum was cooking when Grandfather arrived

→ While they were eating, they talked about the problem

١-While /As/ just as/when → ماضى مستمر → ماضى بسيط

2- ماضى بسيط → While /As/ just as/when → ماضى مستمر

3-when → ماضى بسيط → ماضى مستمر



٣. يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدثين كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت.

→ While my father was watching TV, my mother was cooking in the kitchen.

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي المستمر:

عندما , when , بينما , just as , بينما , as , بينما , (all + morning, afternoon, evening, night, time) , طول اليوم امس The whole/all day yesterday , at ...o'clock yesterday , at...o'clock last , between 6 and 8 ,



the past simple

١. التكوين Form

يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثانى بأحد التراكيب التالية:

١- بإضافة ed للفعل في الحالة العادية . E.g. Play → played / talk → talked / open → opened

٢. بإضافة d فقط لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ e . E.g. live → lived / close → closed

٣. بإضافة ied وحذف الـ y لو كان الفعل منتهياً بـ y وقبله حرف ساكن . E.g. study → studied / carry → carried

٤. مضاعفة الحرف الأخير ثم وضع ed لو كان الفعل منتهياً بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك واحد وهناك تشديد على المقطع الأخير.

E.g. Stop → stopped / drop → dropped

ولكن اذا انتهى بـ (x / y / w) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف . E.g. fix → fixed / follow → followed

٥. هناك أفعال شاذة يجب أن تُحفظ.

E.g. buy → bought / take → took / build → built

٢. الاستخدام Usage

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. I played football yesterday.



- 1- The weather was very hot that summer
- 2- People wanted to help them clean the canals..
- 3- we bought my mother some flowers last week.

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة -used to- والتي معناها -اعتاد أن-).

E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play tennis.

٣. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Once upon a time there was a boy

٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

الكلمات التالية كلها كلمات دالة على الماضي البسيط:

Yesterday - ago - last - once = once upon a time - one day - in the past - in ancient times -
in old days - in 1995 - from 2003...to 2008 - منذ أيام قليلة - The other day - how long ago = when

٤. النفي Negation:

في حالة النفي نستخدم (didn't + المصدر)

→ We didn't go home for lunch .he didn't buy a new notebook

٥. السؤال:

هل? Did + فاعل + inf + did + فاعل + inf + أداة استفهام

⇔ What did you eat? I ate fish.

→ Where did you put it? I put it on the table.

→ Did Amir see his friends? Yes, he did./No, he didn't.

↳ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't



1- Hazem : What (1) you doing on Saturday at half past one?

Waleed : I was (2) tennis at the club.

Hazem : Who were you playing with?

Waleed : I was playing with my cousin.

Hazem : Then , what were you doing (3) half past four?

Waleed : I was (4) lunch with my family.

2-Ahmed : What were you doing when I ① you yesterday ?

Sara : I was ② my mother in the kitchen.

Ahmed : What was your mother ③ in the kitchen ?

Sara : She was making a ④

Ahmed : OK, I like cake.

3-Sara: where did you go last summer?

Rana: I went to sharm el sheikh.

Sara: how you go there?

Rana: by

Sara:who did you go?

Rana : I with my family

4- Sherif: What were you doing at two o'clock yesterday afternoon?

Taha:

Sherif: That's great! Did you enjoy your meal?

5-Ali :.....?

Heba : yes, I was helping mum with the housework.

6-Hany : Why didn't you go to school yesterday?

Ali :

- 1- Nadia a beautiful dress yesterday.
a wore b wear c wearing d wears
- 2-I to my friend when the bus arrived.
a.talks b.talked c.was talking d. Talking
3. What they doing yesterday evening?
a) is b) are c) was d) were
4. My friend came while I football.
a) play b) playing c) was playing d) played
- 5-. While we were walking to school, we an accident.
a) see b) saw c) seen d) seeing
- 6.....you having lunch when Sara phoned you yesterday?
a) did b) are c) was d) were
- 7-Who wasin a queue when the bus arrived?
a -wait b waits c waiting d waited
- 8-when manal, I was doing my home work.
a- was phoning b- phone c- is phoning d- phoned
- 9- Imy aunt a week ago.
a- visited b- visit c - visiting d- visits
- 10- while they,they talked about the problem.
a-eat b- ate c-were eating d- eaten
11. Fady on the bus when he lost his phone. (sit – sits – sitting – was sitting)
- 1-I go to school yesterday. (.....)
- 2-When he arrived, I sleep. (.....)
- 3- Soha were holding a flower. (.....)
- 4-While they could studying, the phone rang. (.....)
- 5- Where did you went on holiday last summer? (.....)



Unit 6



water	الماء	cover	يغطي	news	أخبار
life	حياة	third	ثلث	newspaper	جريدة
need	يحتاج	careful	حريص	remember	يتذكر
wash	يغسل	carefully	بحرص	possible	ممکن
use	يستخدم	cupboard	دولاب	fridge	ثلاجة
rain	مطر	bedroom	حجرة نوم	roof	سطح المنزل
many	كثير	group	مجموعة	flood	فيضان
month	شهر	hour	ساعة	safe	امن
little	قليل	hundred	١٠٠	fix	يصلح
waste	يضيع	thousand	١٠٠٠	cost	يكلف
tap	حنفية	drink	يشرب	poster	بوستر
brush	فرشاة	hot	ساخن	dry	جاف
teeth	أسنان	cold	بارد	beach	شاطئ
let's	هيا بنا	two thirds	ثلثان	soil	التربة
long	طويل	meaning	معني	high	عالي
shower	دش	fresh	طازج	example	مثال
only	فقط	become	يصبح	length	طول
amount	كمية	dangerous	خطير	across	عبر
land	أرض	something	شيء ما	sugar	سكر
save	يوفر	drought	الجفاف	plant	نبات
drip	ينقط	difficult	صعب	mountain	جبل
probably	من المرجح	charity	جمعية خيرية	idea	فكرة
wastes	فضلات	kilometre	كيلومتر	river	نهر
forget	ينسي	metre	متر	litre	لتر
important	هام	centimetre	سنتيمتر		



earth	الأرض	millimetre	مليمتر		
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حروف جر و تعبيرات

for example	على سبيل المثال	more than	أكثر من	ways to	طرق لـ
turn on	يشغل	living room	حجرة المعيشة	on TV	في التلفزيون
turn off	يقفل	most of	معظم	in length	في الطول
make a poster	يصنع بوستر	How about	ماذا عن		

1-When there isn't any rain for months, some places have a.....

a. flood b.dry c.rain d. drought

2-we should turnthe tap after brushing our teeth.

a- in b-for c-off d-of

3-when a tapa small amount of water falls from it.

a-drops b-drips c-saves d-brings

4-we usually use water for.....

a- drinks b-drinking c-drink d-drunk

5-.....we go swimming? it's good idea

a-do b-are c-did d-shall

6- I like the fish in that restaurant. It is always very

a-save b-fresh c-salty d-bad

7- It isn't..... to eat meat that is very old.

a-save b-safe c-unhealthy d-bad

8-There was a..... in the summer after many months without rain.

a. flood b.dry c.rain d. drought

9-There is a..... on the road next to the river, so cars cannot go along it.

a. flood b.dry c.rain d. Drought

10- it's is very important to look after the.....we all live on it.

a- star b-earth c- moon d- sky

11- i'd prefer.....to the beach.

a- going b-to go c-go d-goes

12- engineers decided to build adam tothe flood.

a- make b-do c-stop d-take

13- how about.....football?

a-play b-playing c-played d-to play

14- Do you know how much water.....!

a-thinks b- buys c-forests d-costs

15- One way to..... water is to turn off the tap when you brush your teeth.

a-save b-safe c-waste d-drop

16. It is important to any taps that drip. (repair – break – drink – eat)

1- Water covers more than two thirds of the land.

(.....)

2-Don't save water.

(.....)

3- Water covers more than two three of the earth.

(.....)

4- it is important repair any taps that drip.

(.....)

5- The canal stopped the dangerous floods of the Nile.

(.....)

6- let's having a picnic.

(.....)

7-She decided save water in the shower.

(.....)

8-Before going to bed, you should wash your teeth.

(.....)

9-When water floated the land, many people left their homes.

(.....)

a lot of – many – much – some – a little - any

a lot of

- لاحظ إن A lot of, lots of تستخدم في الإثبات مع الكلمات التي تعد و الكلمات التي لا تعد

- Ali has got a lot of / lots of books.

- Remember that a long shower uses a lot of water

Many

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

- how many CDs have you got? I don't have many friends

(so – as – too - a good - a great) many ملحوظة يمكن ان تأتي (many) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها

- There are too many people in the bus. – He has a great many suits.

Much

: تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

How much water do you waste?– We didn't eat much cheese

(so - very - as - too) much ملحوظة يمكن ان تأتي (much) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها

- I miss you so much . – There is too much water in the bottle.

a few

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل دون تحديده في الجملة المثبتة.

- there are a few apples in that dish.

a little

: تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة دون تحديدها في الجملة المثبتة

There is a little water in that bottle.

Do you use a little water or a lot of water every day?

some

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة و في سؤالي العرض والطلب.

- My mother knows some good stories. (اسم يعد)

- There is some cheese in the cupboard. (اسم لا يعد)

- Would you like some tea? (عرض)

- Can I have some of these apples? (طلب)

any

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة استفهامية أو منفية.

- There aren't any pencils in my bag. (اسم يعد)

- There isn't any milk in the fridge. (اسم لا يعد)

- 1- How rain does Egypt get every year ?
a) many b) often c) much d) long
- 2- How cups of coffee do you drink a day ?
a) many b) often c) much d) long
- 3- there any cheese ?
a) Does b) Has c) Is d) were
- 4- How people are visiting the museum today?
a much b many c a lot of d some
- 5- In the summer, farmers use water for their plants and animals.
a many b a lot of c lot of d a few
- 6- the restaurant sold different kinds of food.
a much b a little c -a lot of d not any
- 7- A short shower uses only water .
a) many b) a little c) much d) a lot
- 8- How other ways are there to save water ?
a) many b) few c) little d) much
- 9- Do you know how water costs ?
a) much b) often c) old d) many
- 10- There are people in Cairo .
a) much b) little c) a lot of d) any
- 11-How lemons do you have? (many – much – a little – a few)
- 12-There is rice, we need to buy some. (many – much – a little – a few)

1-How much hours did you spend in the airport? (.....)

2-I like few sugar in my tea. (.....)

3- There is a lot of rooms in that new hotel. (.....)

4-There isn't any canals near that town. (.....)

5-There is not some milk in the fridge. (.....)

6- al's bus leaves in an hour, so he has little time to buy his ticket. (.....)

Making and responding to suggestions عمل اقتراحات والرد عليها

➤ Let s + مصدر الفعل	هيا بنا
➔ why don't we + inf.....?	لما لا.....؟
➤ shall we + ...مصدر الفعل.....?	هالا نفعل.....
➔ what /how about + v .ing....?	مارايك فى.....؟
➤ I suggest + v ing	اقترح

الموافقة	الرفض
That s good idea / yes. Ok / great نعم لما لا idea / ok, why not Yes, let's do so نعم هيا نفعلها	That's not impossible هذا غير ممكن I don't like that انا لا احب هذ I'd prefer to.....ان افضل ان

1-Nabila: It's a holiday today. Why don't we go to the park?

Reem: I'd like that. (1) about having a picnic?

Nabila: OK. There's only (2) food in the fridge. Let's go to the market first.

Reem: There's a new shop near the school. (3) don't we go there?

Nabila: That's a good (4)

2-Hassan : How can we (1) _____ water?

Anwar : We should (2) _____ taps at home.

Hassan : Why should we do that?

Anwar : because they (3) _____ water all the time.

Hassan : Yes, I think we can save about 155 (4) _____ of water a year.

3-Aya : what about going to the zoo tomorrow ?

Dalia :

4-Omar :

Ziad : that's good idea.

4-A: how can we save water ?

B:

Unit 7

shop	محل - يتسوق	restaurant	مطعم	project	مشروع
shopper	المتسوق	agree	يوافق	friend	صديق
shopkeeper	البائع	disagree	لا يوافق	friendly	ودود
assistant	البائع	weekend	نهاية الاسبوع	a bit	قليلا
everyone	كل واحد	chemist	صيدلي	different	مختلف
everything	كل شيء	medicine	دواء	shirt	قميص
expensive	غالي	drive	يسوق	trousers	بنطلون
flower	زهرة	village	قرية	tie	كرافتة
florist	بائع زهور	camel	جمل	size	مقاس
magazine	مجلة	tablet	تابلت	small	صغير
customer	زبون	dress	فستان	medium	متوسط
local	محلي	clothes	ملابس	large	ضخم
show	عرض	cheap	رخيص	try	يجرب
music	مزيكا	centre	مركز	start	يبدأ
tourist	سائح	meet	يقابل	end	ينتهى
lights	انوار	dictionary	قاموس		

bakery

مخبز

notebook

كراسة

حروف جر وتعابير:

sweat shirt	قميص قطن	at the beach	على الشاطئ	do activities	يعمل أنشطة
best wishes	افضل الأمنيات	other side	الجانب الآخر	water show	عرض مائي
What colour	ما لون؟	in English	بالإنجليزية	walking shoes	حذاء المشي
What size	ما مقاس؟	shoe shop	محل أحذية	Here you are.	تفضل خذ
I'd like to	أنا أحب ان				

- 1- What would you like? Medium, please
a. color b. number c. size d. big
 - 2- It's large. Have you got a medium?
a) much b) bit c) a bit d) big
 - 3-This shirts isn't expensive. it is very.....
a-cheap b-shape c-ship d-sheep
 - 4-I'ma project about shopping
a- making b-taking c-doing d-going
 - 5-a sweatshirt is a.....jumper.
a-plastic b-gold c-wooden d-cotton
 - 6-The has fresh bread every day.
a) bakery b) clothes shop c) computer shop d) clinic
 - 7- We can buy at the chemist's.
a) bread b) T-shirt c) medicine d) cooker
 8. Wear shoes because the shopping centre is very big.
a. walking b. swimming c. diving d. jumping
 9. The sells laptops and tablets.
a. shoe shop b. computer shop c. clothes shop d. toy shop
 10. They went to the..... and bought some flowers.
a) bakery b) supermarket c) florist d) meat
 - 11-My uncle is florist. He.....flowers.
a-sells b-makes c-buys d-watches
 - 12- I bought some flowers for mum from the.....
a chemist b florist c bakery d clothes shop
 - 13- thanks for.....my questions.
a-answer b-answering c-answered d-answers
 - 14-a tablet is a kind of.....
a-food b-computer c-sport d-drink
- 1-This medium jacket is too big. Can I try large, please? (.....)
 - 2-A baker sells flowers. (.....)
 - 3-We buy medicine at the florist's. (.....)
 - 4-Did you had a good weekend? (.....)
 - 5-This dress is bite small. (.....)
 - 6- How old does your mother go shopping ? (.....)
 - 7- the restaurants sold a lot of different kinds of foot. (.....)



the past simple

Form التكوين

يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني وتم شرحه مسبقا:
هناك أفعال شاذة يجب أن تُحفظ كالآتي :

مضارع

ماضي

مضارع

ماضي

Go يذهب	went	Write يكتب	Wrote
Do يفعل	Did	Sell يبيع	Sold
Drive يقود	Drove	Swim يسبح	Swam
meet يقابل	Met	Read يقرأ	Read
sit يجلس	Sat	Eat ياكل	Ate
ride يركب	Rode	Buy يشتري	bought
see يرى	Saw	Wear يرتدي	wore
have يتناول	had	drink يشرب	drank



Conjunctions الروابط

لربط بين جملتين قبلها نتيجة وبعدها سبب او العكس نستخدم:

1- جملة نتيجة + (ولذلك So) , جملة سبب

He was ill, so he didn't go to school .
 he bakery has fresh bread every day, so I always buy bread there.
 It's a holiday today, so my father isn't going to work

2- جملة سبب + (لان because) جملة نتيجة

he didn't go to school because He was ill.
 Lamia watched the tennis match because she loves sport.



- 1- my unclehis car last summer.
 a- sells b- sold c- selling d- sell
- 2- Did alia tablet last month?
 a- buys b- bought c- buying d- buy
- 3- We to the shopping centre yesterday .
 a) drive b) driving c) drove d-drives
- 4- Nadiaa beautiful dress yesterday.
 a wore b wear c wearing d wears
5. Mona..... to school yesterday because she was ill.
 a. not come b. doesn't come c. don't come d. didn't come
- 6- It was cold yesterday,Lamia did not want to go to the beach.
 a why b because c that d so
- 7- It's a holiday today,..... my father isn't going to work.
 a why b because c that d so
- 8-Lamia watched the tennis match she loves sport.
 a why b because c that d so
- 9-he bakery has fresh bread every day, I always buy bread there.
 a why b because c that d so
- 10-Magda isn't at school today she is ill.
 a why b because c that d so
- 11- I wore good walking shoes the centre is big .
 a) so b) because c) to d) that
- 12-Mum us shopping yesterday. (take – takes – taking – took)
13. They lamb for dinner last night. (eat – eats – ate – eating)
14. Yesterday we out homework. (do – does – did – doing)

- 1- I eat fish last week. (.....)
- 2- who did you saw last Monday? (.....)
- 3-My mother wanted flowers, because we went to a florist. (.....)
- 4- she didn't rode a camel before.(.....)
- 5-We write in English yesterday. (.....)
- 6-My uncle sell his car last summer.

Shopping for clothes

السؤال عن الملابس

الرد

→ Can I help you? هل استطيع اساعدك	* Yes. I'd like to buy ... - نعم اود ان اشترى.....
➤ What size would you like? - ما المقاس ؟	* I'd like small/medium/large, please. - اريد مقاس صغير او متوسط اة كبير
→ It's a bit small/big. Have you got a ...? - انه صغير او كبير قليلا . هل لديك ؟	* Try this one. - جرب هذا.
➤ What colour would you like? - ما اللون؟	* I'd like ..., please.. اريد لون.....من فضلك
➤ Here you are. تفضل	* It's very good. Thank you. انه رائع .شكرا

1-Shop assistant : Hello. Can I (1)..... you ?

Customer : Yes. I'd like to (2)..... a new shirt.

Shop assistant : What size would you like ?

Customer : I'd like small, please.

Shop assistant : And what.....would you like ?

Customer : I'd like blue, please

Shop assistant : Here you are. Is this Ok ?

Customer : it's a bit small. Have you got a medium size ?

Shop assistant : (4)..... this one.

2-Shop assistant: I help you

Customer: Yes, please. I'd to buy a dress.

Shop assistant: what would you like?

Customer: red, Please .

Shop assistant: try this one.

Customer: great, I'll it

3-Soha: Where are you (1).....?

Shadia: To the market.

Soha: What are you going to (2)..... ?

Shadia: Some fruit and vegetables for my mother.

Soha: Have you got (3)..... money?

Shadia: Yes, I (4), thanks a lot.

4-Sales person : ...(1)..... I help you?

Customer : Yes, I want to ...(2)..... a toothbrush.

Sales person : How ...(3)..... this one?

Customer : It is nice. How much ,...(4)..... it?

Sales person : Three pounds.

Customer: OK. I'll take it.

5- Shop assistant: Hello, Can I help you?

Customer:

Shop assistant: Certainly. What size skirt would you like?

6-Amira : What did you eat for lunch yesterday ?

Dina :

7-Salma :

Huda : I go shopping every weekend,

8-Shop assistant: What size skirt would you like?

Customer :

9- Salma:Where can you buy medicine ?

Heba:.....



Unit 8

city	مدينة كبيرة	friendly	ودود	summer	الصيف
town	مدينة صغيرة	busy	مشغول	railway	سكة حديد
countryside	الريف	area	منطقة	skyscraper	ناطحة سحاب
comment	يعلق	field	حقل	classmate	زميل فصل
interesting	شيق	around	حول	enjoyable	ممتع
beautiful	جميل	air	هواء	field	حقل
agree	يوافق	clean	نظيف	lake	بحيرة
disagree	لا يوافق	relax	يسترخي	hill	تل
make friends	يعمل صداقات	program	برنامج	holiday	إجازة
prefer	يفضل	low	منخفض	station	محطة
exciting	مثير	large	كبير	idea	فكرة
excited	مسرور	medium	متوسط	club	نادي
modern	حديث	size	مقاس	tall	طويل
at the end of	في نهاية	curtains	ستائر	forest	غابة
population	السكان	dark	مظلم	life	الحياة
enough	كافي - بقدر كافي	expensive	غالي	teach	يعلم
noisy	صاخب	cheap	رخيص	traffic	المرور
lift	يرفع	safe	امن	opinion	رأى
living	المعيشة	compare	يقارن	line	خط
quiet	هادي	exam	امتحان	too	جدا جدا
return	يعود	easy	سهل	road	طريق
slow	بطيء	difficult	صعب	walk up	يصعد

1-Life in theis quiet.

a-city b-Cairo c-countryside d-forest

2-in the village, the air is.....

a-hot b-polluted c-clean d-dirty

3-the.....of Egypt is growing every second.

a-people b-pollution c-population d-area

4-- The bus leaves..... two minutes. There is not enough time to go to the shops.

a. at b. in c. On d. Of

5-a.....is avery tall building in the city.

a) hill b) skyscraper c) forest d) street

6-living in the city is very.....

a-relaxing b-exciting d-calm d-quiet

7-I think the countryside is too.....

a. quite b . quit c. quite d. careful

8-a.....is an area of high land

a- hall b-hole c-wall d-hill

9. We need more because books are too expensive.

a) libraries b) skyscrapers c) forests d) field

10-Farmers use for growing plants.

a) lake b) field c) forest d) club

11-TV programmes can.....us interesting things.

a-learn b-teach c-do d-make

12. A is a big area of land that has many trees.

a) lake b) skyscraper c) forest d) club

13-Cairo is a.....,but Sudan is a country.

a-town b-city c-country d-the country

14-The countryside is more than the city.

a-polluted b-exciting c-relaxing d-dangerous

15- I live in a big apartment my parents .

a) with b) at c) from d) in

1-Let's go to a walk.(.....)

2-I made a survey for our class project. (.....)

3-I read three questions for five friends. (.....)

4-The city is too big . (.....)

5- I agree without you . (.....)

6- I was happy to return home . (.....)



اسم + enough / enough + صفة

⊗ نستخدم enough بمعنى بدرجة كافية او بشكل كاف للتعبير عن الحجم او الرقم او الكمية الصحيحة او المناسبة:

←←← نستخدم Enough بعد الصفة :

→ This dress is small enough for the baby. ► He is not strong enough to lift the bag.

→ Their village isn't exciting enough. ⊗ The hotel isn't modern enough.

←←← نستخدم Enough قبل الاسم :

► There are enough books for all the students. → There is not enough water.

صفة + too



⊗ نستخدم too بمعنى جدا جدا (أكثر من اللازم) وتأتي قبل الصفة:

⊗ I think the countryside is too quiet. ⊗ The hotel is too expensive

enough + عكس الصفة = not + صفة + too

لاحظ:

⊗ It's too quiet. = It isn't noisy enough.

→ This tea is too cold. = The tea isn't hot enough.

صفة المقارنة بين شخصين او شئين

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة
صفة قصيرة	صفة + er + than	صفة طويلة	more صفة than
light	lighter than	difficult	More difficult than
easy	Easier than	modern	More modern than
noisy	noisier than	expensive	more expensive than
friendly	friendlier than	relaxing	more relaxing than
big	Bigger than	exciting	More exciting than

e.g ► Cairo is noisier than the countryside.

→ The countryside is more relaxing than the city.

1- The bus leaves in two minutes. There is..... time to go to the shops.

a enough b too much c not enough d too many

2-He isn't strong..... to lift the bag.

a. enough b. too c. so d. While

3- the tea ishot drink.

a. enough b. too c. so d. beacuse

4- Ali does not like living near the airport. It isnoisy.

a. enough b. to c. so d. to

5-You can all sit down because there are..... chairs for all of you

a. enough b. too c. so d. alot

6-Leila's brother is not oldto remember the year 1999.

- 1-Cairo is noisier that the countryside. (.....)
- 2-Please open the curtains. The room is enough dark. (.....)
- 3-ahmed's room is big than yours. (.....)
- 4- Mr Sami likes the hotel, but he thinks it is enough expensive. (.....)
- 5-Cairo is noise than the countryside. (.....)
- 6-People in the village are friendly than people in the city. (.....)
- 7-The roads in big cities are always too noise. (.....)
- 8-This dress is small too for the baby. (.....)

asking for and giving opinions طلب وايداء الراى

Asking for opinions	Giving opinions
What's your opinion (of / about)...? What do you think (of / about) + v ing / n? Do you agree (that) ...? Do you think ...?	In my opinion ,..... في رأيي I think اعتقد I don't think.....

ويكون الرد عليه بالموافقة والرفض كالآتي :

agreeing	disagreeing
You're right أنت على حق	I don't agree with you/that لا اوافقك هذا
I agree with you/that أتفق معك	That's not true ليس صحيح
That's true هذا صحيح	I disagree with you/that لا اوافقك

Fatma: When I visit my grandparents in the village, I really enjoy the (4) air.

Rawan : No , that is not (4)

Nourhan : Do you (2)..... them?

Nesma : Yes, I visit them.

Nourhan : How many (3)..... do you go there?

Nesma : I go there once a (4)

4-Sarny : What do you think about life in the countryside ?

Ali :

5-reem :

afaf: I think TV programmes are good

6-) Hani : Which is noisier the country or the city ?

Waleed :

7-Ali : do you think that life in the country is quiet ?

Hany:.....

8-Ali : what do you think of this t-shirt ?

Hany:.....

21-Sami: What is the weather like today?

Samy:



possessions	ممتلكات	sport	رياضة	desert	صحراء
sewing	خياطة	van	شاحنة	low	منخفض
machine	ماكينة	Sinai	سيناء	drummer	طبال
calendar	تقويم	kite	طائرة	wedding	زفاف
racket	مضرب	add	يضيف	celebration	احتفال
bicycle	دراجة	prefer	يفضل	play	يعزف
Upper Egypt	صعيد مصر	mind	يمنع	traditions	تقاليد
thing	شيء	part	جزء	traditional	تقليدي
object	شيء	kind	نوع	musical	موسيقى
Whose?	ملك من؟	special	خاص	instrument	آلة موسيقية

حروف جر

move into	ينتقل إلى	belong to	ينتمي إلى	similar to	متشابه
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------	--------

Musical instruments

instruments	آلة موسيقى	guitar	جيتار	oud	عود
drum	طبل	piano	بيانو	tabla	طبل
violin	الكمان	clarinet	كلارينيت	simsimiyah	سمسمية
flute	فلوت	trumpet	ترومبيت	rababah	ربابة
				shabbaba	شبابية

1- The opposite of dark is.....

a light b clean c white d heavy

2- What can you look at to find today's date?

a a hotel b a calendar c a possession d a radio

3- the simsimiya is a kind of instrument that is similar to the.....

a- flute b - clarinet c - guitar d -drum

4-a.....is a kind of musical instrument.

football d-van a- drum b-tennis c-

- 5-a.....is machine for making clothes
a-van b-radio c-sewing machine d-television
- 6-a tennisis something we use to hit a ball.
a-ball b-net c-rocket d-racket
- 7-.....is something that is yours.
a-calendar b-date c-radio d-possession
- 8- traditional instruments in saidi music.....the rebaba.
a-include b-play c-consist d-get
- 9- the rebaba is a kind of.....
a-violin b-drum c-desk d-stick
- 10- the simsimiya is my favourite musical.....
a-machine b-music c-instrument d-subject
- 11-the simsimiya is similar the guitar.
a- in b-for c-to d- on
- 12-Different parts of the country have different musical traditions and
a-tools b-weddings c-traditions d-instruments
- 13- Sawahli is a kind of traditional.....
a-music b-subject c-house d-lesson
- 14- I don't like the oud, I like the.....
a-tennis b-trumpet c-summer d-football
- 15- this sewing machineto my mother.
a-goes b-gives c-belongs d-owns

- 1- the flute is a musical tool . (.....)
- 2-The piano is a music instrument. (.....)
- 3-The rebaba is a traditional machine. (.....)
- 4-I like the flute, but I better the piano. (.....)
- 5-Is that your tennis rocket ? (.....)
- 6-I don't like salad. It's healthy (.....)



ضمائر فاعل	ضمائر مفعول	صفات ملكية	ضمائر ملكية
أول الجملة	بعد الفعل مباشرة	تتبع باسم ملكية	لا تتبع باسم
I	Me	My	Mine
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	—
They	Them	Their	Theirs
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours

أسئلة عن الملكية

Whose + اسم مفرد + is this/that ? من الملكية

Whose + اسم جمع + are these/those ?

Whose pen is this ?whose books are these ?

It/they belong/s to (ضمير مفعول) او (اسم+صفة ملكية)

It is/they are + (ضمير ملكية) او (اسم+صفة ملكية) 's

Whose pen is this ?

It is his pen = it is his = it is ali's

whose books are these ?

they are his books = they are his = they are ali's = they belong to ali

Which + اسم + is/are + اسم شخص بملكية/ ضمير ملكية

الاجابة

Which car is yours/ ahmed's ? it is the red one



Possessive ('s) [الملكية]

١ - تستخدم مع الأسماء المفردة من (الأشخاص - الحيوانات - الطيور)

Ex → Sara's book . كتاب سارة / a dog's tail . ذيل كلب / the bird's nest . عش الطائر

- او مع الاسماء المفردة المنتهية ب (s) نضع الفاصلة العليا فقط (') بعد (s) او نضيف ('s)

Ex → Ramsis 'statue . تمثال رمسيس / enas' house . منزل عائلة ايناس

٢ - تستخدم مع الاسماء الجمع المنتهية ب (s) بوضع الفاصلة العليا فقط (') بعد (s)

Ex → The boys 'house . منزل الاولاد / horses 'legs . أرجل الخيول

Girls' school . مدرسة بنات / grandparents' house . منزل الاجداد

٣ - تستخدم مع الاسماء الجمع الشاذة الغير منتهية ب (s) بوضع ('s)

Ex → men's coats . معاطف الرجال / women's bag . حقائب السيدات / children's school

٤ - تستخدم ('s) مع الوظائف للإشارة لمكان العمل

Ex → the baker's . الخبز / the chemist's . الصيدليّة / the tailor's

٥ - اذا كان المالك اكثر من شخص نضيف ('s) لآخر شخص.

Ex → ayman , heba and fatma's father is a teacher.

This is Sami and Ahmed's football.

1-Your house is small.is big

a- our b- we c- ours d- her

2..... drum is that?

a- who b- what c- whose d- when

3-.....pencil is yours ? it's the red one.

a) whose b) what c)who d) which

4- This is room.

a) Manal b) Manals' c) Manal is d) Manal's

5- That is my uncle's car. It's

a) hers b) yours c) his d) your

6- The football is....., but the tennis racket is my sister's.

a) my b) mine c) their d) her

7-These are our bags. Those bags are.....

a) them b) they c) their d) theirs

8- Herhouse is next to a sports centre, but they do not like sports!

a grandparents b grandparents' c grandparent's d grandparents's

9- The radio belongs to my mother. It's.....

a) hers b) yours c) his d) your

10- this house belongs to us. It's.....

a-hers b-mine c-his d-ours

11-.....tablet is this? It's mine

a) whose b) what c)who d) which

12-that's my mother's book. It's.....

a-hers b-mine c-his d-her

13. The guitars are

a-Magdy b- Magdys c- Magdy' d- Magdy's

14-Is this calendar? (she - her - hers - herself)

1-That is my sister's car, it's his. (.....)

2-The book belongs to me. It's my. (.....)

3-Ahmed room is bigger than yours. (.....)

4-The childrens' clothes are in that bag. (.....)

5-Which house is your? (.....)

6-That is hers racket. (.....)

Talking about likes and dislikes التعبير عن الاشياء التي تحبها ولا تحبها

★ I love (the oud). انا احب (العود)

→ I like (the flute). انا احب (الناي)

⊗ I like the (flute), but I prefer (the piano). انا احب (الناي) ولكن افضل (البيانو).

⊗ I don't mind the trumpet. لا امانع التالبوق.

⬅ I don't like (the drum). انا لا احب (الطبله).

☑ I really don't like (the clarinet). انا حقا لا احب (الكلارينيت).



1-Soha : Look at the salad ! I love salad. It's my (1)..... dish.

Nour : I don't (2)..... salad because it is healthy , but I prefer pasta.

Soha : I (3) don't like pasta. I think it's boring. What do you think about falafel?

Nour : I don't falafel. It's nice.

Soha : OK. Let's have falafel and salad !

Nour : Good idea !

Rana: which house is your?

Fatma: the white one.

Rana: how 1-..... rooms are there?

Fatma: four 2-.....

Rana: who does this car (3)to?

Fatima: it's mycar

3 Manar : What's your favoutite kind of music ?

Nadia :

4 Hani : Whose guitars are those ?

Waleed :

5 Hagar : ?

Walaa : I really don't like the clarinet.

7 Shady: Is this where you live, Basel?

Basel: Yes, this is my street.

Shady:

Basel: It's the one on the left, opposite the hospital.